

THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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Vol. I.

This publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1834.

NORFOLK THIN RIND HOGS.—We insert in the Farmer of this week, two letters from Wm. K. Townsend, Esq. on the subject of the Norfolk Thin Rind breed of Hogs. They give a succinct history of the introduction of this breed into our country; and describe their particular qualities, and great value. These letters show how this breed of hogs is recommending itself through the country, where it has been seen; and where their superior qualities have been contrasted with those of other kinds.

The four shoats, (one boar and three sows,) sent on to us by Mr. Townsend, came safely to hand, are thriving, and promise to do well. We hope to have some next year to dispose of to the numerous applicants for them. In the mean time we intend to procure some further particulars of the method of feeding hogs by steamed food, which has been put in practice by one of our neighbors with such decided advantage as must recommend that mode of feeding to general use.

Prospect Hill, 3 miles from New Haven, }
12th February, 1834. }

DEAR SIR:—Your much esteemed favor of the 24th ult. came to hand some days since, and should have received an earlier answer. I have a breed of swine, (Norfolk Thin Rind breed,) which are in these parts considered rather before any other breed we have. They were imported something over four years since, by *Henry Degroot*, Esq. of New York. He was in England, and heard of this breed of hogs as being of much note in that country. He purchased three pigs, and on his return took them to his farm in New Jersey, where he had a superior stock of blood horses and short horned cattle. Immediately after his return, he concluded to go to England, and spend some years in the city of London, and offered me his stock. I purchased two cows, one bull, and two pigs, (one boar and a sow)—the other, a sow, he placed on his father's farm. I have since un-

derstood that it has changed the breed for the better, in all that neighborhood. Persons in this part of the country have given them a thorough trial with other breeds; and they, with the same feed, have done better than any other. I usually keep, say five or six breeding sows; and my pigs are usually all engaged before they come. I generally choose a few of the best, and sell them for breeding, at different prices, at different ages:—when well weaned from the sow, five or six dollars each; and as they advance in age, so I advance in price. I should be glad to execute your order for one or more if I had them. I did intend this fall to reserve a few for myself, but could not, people would have them. I could only reserve one boar pig for a breeder, which I cannot sell at any price. My five sows are in pig, and if you wish me to send you some of them (if they have more than are already engaged) I can supply your order. I have seen the remarks about them in the New England Farmer, and what is there said of them is correct. They are a very meaty, small-boned breed; remarkably contented, and gentle; do well in pasture, or in small pens; eat any thing, and show by a rapid growth what they eat; the skin is remarkably thin, the hair short; short legs, and small rat tail; they mix well with other breeds, of all the different sorts we have in this neighborhood.

The bull I am fattening; he is one of the finest animals I have ever seen; seven years old. One of the cows was imported with the pigs: she is perhaps equal to any other that has been brought to this country, (so say good judges.) I have a stock growing from this breed, that I take much pains in raising. I am so well confirmed in my own mind of the importance of breeding from good animals, that I am determined for one to breed from no others.

I remain very respectfully your friend,

WM. K. TOWNSEND.

Prospect Hill, 12th June, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2d inst. came duly to hand. I was informed this morning that the regular packet schooner *Mary & Martha*, Capt. Monson, would sail at noon. I sent immediately my man with the pigs—they are safe aboard; and I saw her off at 1 o'clock this P. M.—they are in a snug cage, and a bag of feed with them,—the Capt. is a very attentive man, and assured me that he would take good care of them on their passage to Philadelphia,—I hope they will come in good order, and meet your expectations. I have collected the pigs from different sows, that they may breed together: I do not like to breed too near in the way of relation. The smallest sow, (black and white) is about three weeks younger than the other; it

came from one of my best sows, and is a promising pig, and will soon be as large as the other; its mother is known by the name of *premium sow*. The black and white is quite liked in this section of the country; some prefer white. I did not know which (if either) you would prefer, so I send you part of each. My old imported sow was white, the boar black and white, marked almost like them sent to you. This breed of hogs are not particular as to feed; my sows run in pasture, and get most of their living on grass, until nearly time to pig. While they nurse, I feed them on meal, beans, rye, boiled potatoes, and some corn.—I am told almost daily, by persons who have pigs from me, or of others that have got into the breed, that their pigs do much better on the same feed than any other they have had. A gentleman from the country, *New Town*, about twenty miles, called at my farm this afternoon for a boar pig, for a breeder; he purchased of me two years since a sow pig, and after he returned home he disposed of her; but the pigs have, he says, beat any thing in the neighborhood; and he has now purchased it back, and is so well convinced of their superiority over the old sort of hogs, that he will in future have no other. He said the sow had this spring ten pigs, and people would have all that he could spare at 12½ cents per lb. while others sold for a small price. You wish to know how much these hogs will weigh at a year old. We do not generally butcher them at a year; the spring pigs butchered in the fall, say 8 or 9 months old, will average I think 250 to 300 lbs. Mr. Jeremiah Barrett, of New Haven, butchered one last year that lacked one day of nine months old that beat all others, its weight was 360 lbs. or thereabouts. Some others have gone nearly up to that. Fall pigs, butchered at say 14 to 16 months old, often weigh from 400 to 460 lbs. There are pigs now, that I sold last fall, that will be butchered about next December, that their owners say will go over 450 lbs. each. There are pigs that came in March, which if they continue to thrive as now, will be fully equal to any that were fattened last year, or the year before. A farmer from a neighboring town met me yesterday, and remarked, "I have finally adopted your breed of hogs,—I would not believe any body had so good a breed as I had, but I am now satisfied that mine can be improved." I would here remark that since this breed has become noted, people are selling pigs of a very different sort for the real *Thin Rind*. Some farmers have purchased a black and white boar of very little blood, and perhaps none, and put it to their old sows, and then sold their pigs for the real improved breed. People are now beginning to see into their tricks, and will not be so easily imposed upon.

I remain very respectfully your friend,

WM. K. TOWNSEND.

THE FARMER.

Westminster, June 20, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:—

DEAR SIR—I wish to cultivate a small piece of ground in Lucerne, and take the liberty of requesting your information in regard to the time of sowing, preparation of the ground, quantity of seed to *half an acre*; and such other information in regard to its culture and use as you may think necessary. I would also thank you to inform me whether you can furnish seed, and at what cost? Your attention will greatly oblige,

Your ob't serv't,

J. COCKEY.

We here insert the letter of Mr. Cockey, making enquiries respecting the cultivation of Lucerne. We hope some one who has had more experience in the use of this grass than we have, will be so obliging as to communicate his experience on the subject. It has been cultivated in the neighborhood of this city, and highly spoken of. It has likewise been highly extolled by Mr. Livingston of New York, and deserves to have further trial. It is a grass that starts early in the spring, and should be placed in a warm soil and sheltered situation. It is highly spoken of in England; has succeeded well in New York; and yet is a native of a more southern climate: this would argue that it possesses powers which would render it of extensive usefulness, if its habits and constitution were well understood. Without this knowledge of every plant put into the ground, the farmer is always liable to lose his labor.

The best time for sowing this seed is in the latter part of May or beginning of June, as soon as the ground becomes warm, and yet, giving time for it to get sufficient root, that the summer sun, and the drought of July and August, may not destroy it. It may likewise be sowed in September, after the autumnal rains have cooled the earth, but should be in time for the root to gain a sufficient depth to sustain it through the winter. The soil should be sandy, or a light loam; it should be ploughed deep, and should be rich; but after manuring, a crop of potatoes or other root crop, had better be taken off before sowing the lucerne seed. The seed should be sown, lightly harrowed or brushed in, and then the ground should be rolled with a heavy roller. The quantity of seed that is generally sowed, is from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. per acre.

The great value of this grass, is its adaptation to soiling, and its springing so quickly after the scythe. In a good warm soil and rich land, it may be cut four times in a year. An acre of good grass has kept four horses, from the 15th of A-

pril, to the first of October—when young and in a green state, it is relished by all kinds of stock; but it is not so valuable for hay, as it loses its nutritious quality when made into hay in its matured state. Seed 37½ cts. per lb.—see Price Current.

LANE'S HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.—We invite the attention of our readers to our advertisement, in this number, of Lane's patent Horse Power and Thresher. We hope we hardly need to assure our customers and patrons, that we should not offer them these implements, nor permit them to be sold at our establishment on any terms, if we were not thoroughly convinced that they will not cause disappointment. We are exceedingly slow to be convinced of the alleged excellencies of new machines, generally, and especially of Threshing Machines; and when this was first offered to us last summer we refused to have any thing to do with it even to notice it, till it should be proved worthy of notice, not by a mere trial for an hour or a day, but by steady use by others than the vender throughout a season. This has now been done, and so far as we can learn by conversation with a considerable number of gentlemen, who either used it or saw it used the last season, we are satisfied that it will perform satisfactorily all that is promised in the advertisement. One farmer in particular assures us that he purchased one of them at the beginning of harvest, and used it steadily all summer on his own and his neighbors' farms, and that it worked to admiration all that time, without breaking or failing in any particular. The animal he used was "an old mare 22 years of age, which worked in it steadily, and gained in flesh all the time." With her alone, he threshed on an average 80 bushels per day, and on one occasion, *eleven bushels in thirty minutes*. Another farmer, who owns and uses a good English machine, says Lane's threshes much cleaner than his, and added, "if I had no machine, I would have one of Lane's in preference to any other I have seen." It is this kind of testimony from all persons who have seen this machine operate, and not our own judgment alone that gives us assurance that the apparatus now offered is for its size *cheap, efficient and durable*, and which has induced us to offer and recommend it to our customers, and the public.

The horse used to propel the machine, must wear shoes, with good steel toes, but no corks behind. We shall probably publish some written testimonials of the excellence of this apparatus by those farmers, who have used it, in our next number.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

THE PROFITS OF THE DAIRY COMPARED WITH THAT OF FATTENING ANIMALS.

"It has been stated on the authority of the Board of Agriculture, and upon incontrovertible data, which any farmer or cow feeder may ascertain for his own satisfaction, that the quantity of herbage that will add 112 lbs. to the weight of an ox, will, when bestowed on a dairy cow, of ordinary good breed, and in fair condition to yield milk, enable her to yield about 2700 imperial pints of milk. And, as it is well known that, even in Scotland, where milk often contains more cream than that of cows fed on richer pasture; yet, in general, 17 pints of milk will yield an imperial pound of butter; and the buttermilk will sell at 1d. the three pints; and, as 120 pints of that milk will yield from 16 lbs. to 17 lbs. averdupois, of full milk or Dunlop cheese, it is easy to ascertain whether the 112 lbs. of beef, or these quantities of butter and buttermilk, or of cheese, will realize the greatest sum. The 2700 pints of milk will yield nearly 385 lbs. or 27½ stones imperial of full milk cheese; and, if made into butter, they will give nearly 157½ lbs. besides the buttermilk, which would about amount to half the quantity of milk churned. The average price of beef, for seven years past, has not exceeded 6s. per English stone; and the 112 lbs. of course amounts to 2l. 8s., while 27½ stones of cheese, at 5s. per stone, the average price paid by the merchant to the farmer, during the last seven years, amounts to 6l. 17s. 6d.; and the average price of 157 lbs. butter, at 8d. per lb. for the same period amounts to 5l. 5s., and the buttermilk to 1l. 17s. 6d. more, or both to 7l. 2s. 6d.; so that the average price of the cheese exceeds that of the beef to the amount of 4l. 9s. 6d.; and the butter and buttermilk give 4l. 14s. 6d. more than the beef produced from the same quantity of food to the cattle."

The above extract is from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for March, and was promised some weeks ago. Let us apply its leading facts to our market. We will assume, that the price of beef in our large towns is upon an average \$5 per cwt., of butter 16 cents per lb., and of full milk cheese 7 cents. The result would be this:

112 lbs. of beef, at 5 cents,	\$ 5 60
380 lbs. of cheese, at 7 cents,	26 60
157 lbs. of butter, at 16 cents,	24 12

These facts, at all events, are worthy the consideration of cattle farmers.

B.

THE LOCUSTS.—The Ebensburg (Cambria county, Pa.) Spy, says "The locusts have never made their appearance on the mountains. The oldest inhabitants of this county have never seen them here. We know in 1832 they were in great numbers west of the mountains, and none were here. We do not pretend to explain this singular circumstance. Whether their non-appearance here is owing to something peculiar in the timber, the soil or climate, is beyond our means of information. We merely state the fact, let others speculate upon the cause."

Insects breathe through holes on each side of every segment of the abdomen, called spiracula. Beetles, bees, dragon-flies, gnats, spiders, &c. have been observed to have mites on their bodies.

[From the *Farmer and Rural Economist.*]

LIQUID MANURE.—Water in its purest state, when it has been distilled or filtered through sand, still retains somewhat of the food of plants. Its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen, under certain circumstances, are seized by vegetables while in their growing state, and converted into the products which form the constituents of all vegetables. But pure water forms a meagre diet for plants. It may support life in vegetables, and some plants will maintain a feeble growth with very little nourishment except what is afforded them by pure water and air. But when water is impregnated with certain salts and gases, particularly such as are evolved during the fermentation and decomposition of vegetable and animal substances, it becomes what is called **LIQUID MANURE**. Urine, or the stale of all animals is water holding in solution certain salts and other substances, which are the *essence of manure*, or the food of plants in a concentrated state.

Fresh urine is a very powerful and efficacious manure, when properly applied, but if not mixed with solid matter it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants.—Urine is lessened in the value, but its useful qualities are not entirely lost, by putrescence. During putrefaction the greatest part of the soluble animal matter that urine contains is destroyed; it should therefore be used as fresh as possible, with the precaution of diluting it with water, or mixing it with earth. Putrid urine, however, is a valuable manure. It abounds in ammoniacal salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is very efficacious.

According to some writers, and practical farmers, the value of the urine of cattle, if properly preserved and applied to the purposes of vegetation, is greater than that of all the dung which the same animals would yield! A letter from Charles Alexander, near Peebles, in Scotland, addressed to Sir John Sinclair, in 1812, for publication, contains much valuable information on this subject. 'This intelligent farmer had long been impressed with the great importance of the urine of cattle as a manure, and he set about to discover by a long and well-conducted series of experiments, the best method of collecting and applying it. He began by digging a pit contiguous to the feeding-stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of this pit, according to his own account, were 36 feet square, and four feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall; and the solid contents were 192 yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth, and this he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation, he proceeded to fill it; and found that, with three men and two horses, he could easily accomplish 28 cubic yards per day; and the whole expense of transporting the earth did not exceed 4*l.* 16*s.* sterling, [about 22 dollars.] When the work was complete, he leveled the surface of the heap in a line with the sewer, which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The quantity conve-

ed to it he estimates at about 800 gallons; but as this calculation was founded partly on conjecture, for he measured not the liquor, it will be better and more instructive to furnish and proceed on **DATA** that are certain and incontrovertible. The urine was supplied by fourteen cattle, weighing about 34 stone [476 lbs.] each, and kept there for five months on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced 288 loads, allowing two cubic yards to be taken out in three carts; and he spread 40 of these on each acre, so that this urine in five months, and from fourteen cattle, produced a compost sufficient for the fertilization of seven acres of land. He states farther, that he had tried this experiment for ten years, and had indiscriminately used in the same field either the rotted cow-dung or the saturated earth; and in all stages of the crop, he has never been able to find any perceptible difference. But what is still more wonderful, he found his compost lasted in its effects as many years as his best putrescent manure; and he therefore avers, that a load of each is of equivalent value.

It appears, then, that in five months each cow discharges urine, which, when absorbed by loam, furnishes manure of the richest quality and most durable effects for half an acre of ground. The dung-pit, which contained all the excrementitious matter of the fourteen cattle, as well as the litter employed in bedding them, and which was kept separate for the purpose of the experiment, only furnished, during the same period, 240 loads, and these, at the same rate, could only manure six acres. The aggregate value of the urine, therefore, when compared with that of the dung, was in the ratio of 7 to 6; so that we are borne out by these premises in this extraordinary inference, that the putrescible liquor, which in this province [Nova Scotia,] and under the management of our farmers, is wasted and annihilated as far as regards any useful purposes, is intrinsically worth more than the dung, as an efficacious and permanent dressing; and if we take into consideration that this latter manure is not treated with any skill and judgment, it will not seem surprising, that the culture of white crops has never been carried here to any extent, since we have despised and neglected the only means of creating them.'

We apprehend that the farmers of the United States are not, generally speaking, any more solicitous to turn the urine of their cattle to account for manure, than those of Nova Scotia. There are some cultivators, however, who have taken measures to secure this substance, and to apply it to useful purposes. Mr. Robert Smith, of Baltimore, has his stables constructed in such a manner that all the liquid discharges of his cattle are conducted, together with the wash of the barn-yard, into a cistern, pumped into a hogshead, and applied in a liquid state to the soil which it is wished to manure. This mode of making use of this substance is likewise recommended in the *Code of Agriculture* as follows:—'The advantages of irrigating grass lands with cow urine almost exceed belief. Mr. Harly, of Glasgow, (who keeps a large dairy in that town,) by using cow urine, cuts some small fields of grass six times, and the average of each cutting is fifteen inches in length. There are disadvantages, however, attending this mode of applying this powerful manure. It must

be applied soon after it is formed, or oftentimes the putrefactive process will commence, and deprive it of a part of its efficacy. And as urine is of a scorching quality, it is unsafe to apply it to growing crops in great heat or drought. Hence it is unadvisable to use it, except for grass, after the month of April or May, unless diluted. It is particularly useful in the spring, when the application of liquid manure gives a new impetus to the plant, and makes its growth more vigorous. This manure forces newly planted cabbages in a most remarkable manner.'

If it be true that more manure can be obtained from the stale of cattle than from their dung and litter, in the proportion of 7 to 6 (as would seem by Mr. Alexander's experiments as above detailed,) and that by our common modes of husbandry this stale is nearly or quite squandered away, the discovery is of very great importance indeed to agriculture. It is nothing less than a method by which farmers may, with a small expense, somewhat more than double their usual quantity of stable manure. And if farmers should 'value manure as a miser does his strong box—should grasp after and hoard it as eagerly and anxiously as a covetous man accumulates treasure,' surely the wise cultivator will not grudge some labor and expense to acquire more than double the usual quantity of so valuable an article. It is very true there are many things to be taken into consideration in all these economical processes. A principal inquiry should ever be whether the saving will cost more than the benefit arising from it will be worth. Many improvements, which are highly valuable in old and populous countries, where labor is cheap and land dear, cannot be advantageously adopted in this country, where the object, in general, is rather to make the most of our labor than of our land. It is to be recollected, likewise, that in New England, during a considerable part of the time in which cattle are usually housed, the liquid manure is soon converted into ice, and, in that state, must be transferred to the dung-heap, or inconvenient accumulations will take place before a thaw would render it practicable to separate the liquid from the solid parts of the manure. Still, with all these disadvantages, we believe, in most cases, it is highly advisable to preserve the liquid portion of stable-manure separate from the solid part; especially where cattle are soiled, or horses stabled during all or the greater part of the year.

Bone Manure.—This most valuable article for Long Island farms, is now sufficiently known to be in very great request by the farmers. The mill of Mr. Ogden in this city, at Red-Hook, has been at times unable to supply the demand. The mill of Mr. Hornby in New York, has ten thousand bushels on hand, which can be obtained on application to Mr. Childs, at 63 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Mr. Childs, informs us that the accumulation of bones beyond the demand in New York is such, that 800 tons now on hand will be sent off in a few days, to manure the soil of Great Britain. The exportation of bones to England is no new thing, but we hope that an increasing knowledge of the value will create a brisk demand at home.—Long Island embraces 925,000 acres of land, of which 587,695 are yet unimproved.—*L. I. Star.*

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From Dixon's Live Stock Manager.]

The properties which seem more particularly to deserve the attention of the store-master, breeder and farmer, in their different views and schemes of improving the breeds of live-stock, may be considered under the following different heads :

Shape.—The opinions and notions of breeders have differed very materially on this point; but it is evident there can be only one true and perfect form, which must be that which approaches the nearest to exactness in the shape and proportion of the different parts. This regular proportion of the several parts undoubtedly constitutes the true form, and is that which ought to be aimed at by the breeder and rearer of cattle stock. At the same time other qualities, in connexion with symmetry of form, must be attended to, especially in animals raised for the purpose of human food, such as a disposition for, and capacity of, taking on flesh in the best and most valuable parts. It must be constantly recollected, that where there is much excess or deficiency in the proportions of the parts, which constitute the form of animals, injuries, and inconveniences naturally result: either they are weak and feed slowly, which occasions them to require a greater length of time in fattening; or else they fall greatly short in weight and value, by not laying on meat sufficiently in the best parts. Thus, though it must always be greatly desirable to bring the shape of such animals to as high a degree of perfection as possible, without, perhaps, reaching that roundness, fineness, and fulness of the parts which constitute perfect beauty; yet their chief use, for the advantage of the breeder is, however, never to be neglected or overlooked. The proper and suitable form in such cases is probably that given below.

Mr. Cline, an able and experienced anatomist and physiologist, has observed, that "the external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and that their proportions are well ascertained. But as the external form is an indication only of internal structure; the principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of the internal parts."

The Lungs.—These are doubtless of the first importance. It is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of an animal principally depend. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size. An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.

The Chest.—The external indication of the size of the lungs are the form and size of the chest; the former of which should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. The capacity of the chest depends on its form more than on the extent of its circumference: for where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have much larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipse of equal circumference: and in proportion as the ellipse deviates from the circle, it contains less. A deep

chest, therefore, is not capacious, unless it be proportionally broad.

A narrow chest is injurious; as there is too great a confinement of the internal parts destined for the purpose of respiration and the formation of the nutritious material.

The Pelvis.—Is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bone of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty. When this cavity is small, the lives of the mother and her offspring are endangered. The size of the pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips and the breadth of the twist, which is the space between the thighs. The breadth of the loins is always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis together.

The Muscles and Tendons.—These should be large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The Bones.—It is well observed, that the strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small. Animals that were imperfectly nourished during growth have their bones disproportionately large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones, therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

The Head.—This should be neatly and compactly formed; neither too large, nor of too great a length. It should rather, indeed, be small, by which the birth is facilitated: its smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

The Neck.—This part of the animal should never be of too great a length, but somewhat thin, gradually narrowing from the breast towards the head. The length should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The Legs.—These should be proportioned to the general size; the fore legs should be straight and clean, the hind ones forming an angle at the hock, so as to stand well under the loins: the distance between the feet in the different extremities equal; the feet round and even, and the hoofs straight.

The Belly.—This should be firm and capacious, without swagging, and the quarters deep, full, and well fleshed downwards.

Horns.—These are considered as useless to domestic animals, and are often the cause of accidents. It is not difficult to breed cattle without them. The breeders of horned cattle and horned sheep sustain a loss more extensive than they may conceive; for it is not the horns alone, but also much more bone in the skulls of such animals to support their horns, for which the butcher pays nothing; and besides this, there is an additional quantity of ligament and muscle in the neck, which is of small value. The skull of a ram with its horns weighed five times more than another skull which was hornless. Both these skulls were taken from sheep of the same age, each being four years old.

The great difference in weight depended chiefly on horns; for the lower jaws were nearly equal, one weighing seven ounces, and the other six

ounces and three quarters, which proves that the natural size of the head was nearly the same in both, independent of the horns and the thickness of bone which supports them. In a horned animal the skull is extremely thick; in a hornless animal it is much thinner, especially in that part where the horns usually grow. To those who have not reflected on the subject, it may appear of little consequence whether sheep and cattle have horns or not; but on a very moderate calculation it will be found that the loss in farming stock, and also in the diminution of animal food, is very considerable from the production of horns and their appendages. A mode of breeding which would prevent the production of horns would afford a considerable profit in the increase of meat and wool, and other valuable parts. They, however, are not only very ornamental to the animals, but they constitute an article of considerable value in the trade and manufactures of the kingdom.

The long and pointed horns are certainly dangerous, and the following method of eradicating them may be practised without the least inconvenience. The operation must be performed on the calf at the age of two or three weeks, when the horns are just beginning to shoot, and may be found loose between the bone of the skull and the skin. These small knobs, or horns in embryo, are of a gristly nature, in substance much softer than horn, and more compact than the skin; they may be cut on each side, but not to the bone, there being space enough between the horny part of it. The horn must be taken out by a sharp knife or some other instrument, and the wounded part be immediately seared with an iron instrument, hot enough to stop the bleeding and keep out the external air. It is asserted, that there is no danger in those parts of bleeding too much, but the sooner they are seared after cutting the better. If the calf be kept within doors, there is no danger of its taking cold in the wounded parts, and very little danger if kept without doors, except the weather be unfavorable; and even then the danger may be prevented by applying a small plaster of pitch, or some other sticking substance over the wounded parts, which are often known to be healed in a very few days.

The horns of cattle are generally designations of distinction and variety, and are supposed to denote particular qualities. Thus English beasts are distinguished as long, half-horned, short, and middle-horned, wide and broad-horned, polled, or hornless. The grand distinctions, however, are the long and shot-horned, which are generally accompanied with peculiar properties of milk and hide. Horns are also useful for marking the ages of beasts, and for other purposes.

The Eye.—This, and not the horn, some suppose, is the criterion or point of a beast which may be most universally depended upon as a guide to the grazier. The eye, which should be bright and prominent, is a mirror in which the health and habit of the animal may be seen with a degree of certainty. A mildness and meekness in the look, without any sort of boldness, are considered certain marks of feeding in a proper manner.

The Colour.—Formerly particular colours gave rise to many ridiculous notions and prognostics, but they are, in fact, very immaterial, except that white and light colours may be preferred, on ac-

count of a supposed tenderness of the meat, of which more will be said when treating on the nature of flesh. The most predominant colours are those of black, white, red, brown, and dun; but they are likewise often mixed, as spotted, brindled, or flecked. The most hardy colours are said to be the blacks, reds, and browns.

The writer of the *Sussex Agricultural Report* remarks that it has been contended that white is the infallible criterion of degeneracy in all the animals of the creation; that such coloured oxen and cows are weak and tender; and that no animal is met with of this colour in native health, and vigour. In confirmation of this remark, a reverend gentleman, Mr. Ferryman, has observed, that the white colour is the test of decline, and that those colours in the animal world which contain the most vivid hue, and are of the most shining lustre, mark animals endued with the greatest portion of health and strength: that birds, when confined in a cage, shift their plumage to the sign of decline or degeneracy; that the common poultry with high-coloured plumage are every way superior to white and its kindred; and that among mankind a healthy habit is visible in the floridness of the constitution; while, on the contrary, sickliness is shown by the paleness of the looks, and grey-headed age by the whiteness of the locks: but here the reporter justly asks, what traces of weakness are evident among the frozen inhabitants of the arctic circles? What sign of any want of spirit, vigor, or health is noticeable in the forest-tracts bordering on the Poles, which are inhabited by bears black and white. Many sorts of the animals of the Siberian forests, it is said, regularly change their colour to a white on the approach of winter, and return to their original colour in the spring. But on what principles of degeneracy it is demanded? The European swan is a pure white, the New Holland black; but neither of them are a degenerate race, as the above writer justly remarks.

Dark colors, besides hardness, are supposed generally to denote quick feeders in all sorts of neat stock, though not always. The yellowish dun and whitish tinges foretel quick feeders, and the varying sort of hair is a sure indication of fattening in all neat cattle.

Requisite and most suitable Form.—On the shape or form of an animal, it has been well observed, that "inequality of parts betokens weakness and imperfection, whereas just and equal proportion is the truest indication of strength and of ability in the animal, to produce, and sustain the greatest possible load of flesh. Should there be a deficiency of length and depth, we shall not only experience a deficiency of general weight, but especially of lean, by far the most valuable part of the animal's flesh. Short and round animals, although quick feeders, and of hardy constitution, fail in weight, and are apt to produce entire masses of fat: and the whole form being, as it were, crowded into the shape of a tun, we in vain seek that depth and substance in some of the noblest parts, which are to be found only in a well-proportioned carcass. On the one hand, the carcass being too long, denotes delicacy, inaptitude to fatten, a demand of much food, and a great consumption of time. The loins being narrow and thin, and the feet standing too

close, are both signs of weakness as well as very unsightly defects. When the fore legs approach too near, it may be presumed, from the consequent narrowness of the chest, there will not be sufficient room for the action of the lungs during the period of fattening, and that risk may be incurred of that common accident, their adhesion to the ribs. Sickle or crooked hams, or the standing out too far of the hinder legs, so that they appear to drag after the body, are very unfavorable indications, and very disgusting in appearance. Thus, whatever be the height or size of the beast, the three grand requisites of form are the proportional union of length, depth, and substance, which assures the inherent and desirable qualities of each. The peculiar points of each species of stock will ever be found in a perfection commensurate with the general good shape of the animal."

But the above detail and delineation have been confined to "the characteristics of strength and utility solely, leaving untouched the lines of beauty, which may be defined to consist chiefly in the oval form or in the neat rounding of the parts. Thus, in horses and neat cattle particularly, instead of that excessive squareness and flatness of the shoulder, the side, and the buttock, depth ought to be relieved by a gentle fulness and swell, which are tokens both of beauty and substance; nor should there be any sharp bony protuberance, either upon the shoulders or hips, to offend the eye, by detracting from the plump and even proportion of the form."

"The chief object of the breeder and feeder being to fatten the carcasses of his cattle, it may be supposed that any strong and healthy animal, however awkwardly proportioned, will answer the purpose;" but it is well known, and has been confirmed by all experience, that "attention to form is rewarded by quantity of product."

The most important points for ensuring the true proportion of form and the greatest weight of meat, as marked out by the intelligent breeder before noticed, are, that "the head 'should' be rather long;" the "muzzle fine; the aspect calm and placid; the horns fine; the neck light, particularly where it joins the head; the breast wide, and projecting well before the legs; the shoulders moderately broad at the top, and the points well in; the chine, when the animal is in good condition, so full as to leave no hollow behind them; the fore flank, 'which is the lower part of the side just behind the fore legs,' well filled up; the girth behind the shoulders deep; the back straight, wide, and flat; the ribs broad, and the space between them and the hips small; the flank full and heavy; the belly well kept in, and not sinking low in the middle, the whole forming, not a round or barrel-like body, 'which leaves a deficiency both in the upper and lower part of the ribs, or want of depth in the sides; the hips globular, wide across, and on the level with the back itself; the hind quarters, from the hips to the extremity of the rump, long and straight; the rump points fat, and coming well up to the tail; the twist wide, and the seam in the middle of it so well filled, that the whole may very nearly form a plane, perpendicular to the line of the back; the lower part of the thigh small; the tail broad and flat towards the top, but the lower part thin; the legs straight, clean, and fine-boned; and, when the ani-

mal is in high condition, the skin of a rich and silky appearance."

In breeding animals, the nearer these forms of the several parts are approached, and the more they are combined, the greater will be their degree of perfection in shape.

But goodness of shape, though it very commonly indicates the ready taking on of flesh and fattening in animals, is not always a sign of that being the case; therefore, not only a nice and exact discrimination of the whole, and the principal points or parts of animals, but a careful selection of such as are the best fleshed, as ascertained by the *feel*, becomes essential; as the contrary sort are equally improper to breed from, as those which want proper shape altogether, or in particular parts.

[From the same.]

HOGS OR SWINE.

Nature, Circumstances, Character, Advantages and Uses.—These are animals which appear to have a middle nature between such as are granivorous, which feed on herbs and grass, and those which are carnivorous, and eat flesh; possessing, in some measure, the distinguishing circumstances that are peculiar to each class. They are very numerous in their kinds, having spread and extended themselves to most parts of the globe, though they are said not to have been originally found in America, but to have been transported thither by some of the first settlers in that country. In some places, where they have increased rapidly, they have become again in the wild state, but with shorter bodies, and more thick in the snout parts as well as in the skin.

These form the principal animals of the second or smaller division or class of *Live Stock*, and are of considerable profit and advantage in certain situations and descriptions of farm lands, such as those of the arable and dairy kinds, though a few may be kept with benefit on almost any sort of farms, as they live much upon the various kinds of refuse materials, that can only be used for such purposes. The hog, which is a name generally applied to animals of the swine kind, may likewise be kept with much utility in various kinds of manufactories, where large quantities of grain are made use of, as in those of the starch kinds, and in distilleries and breweries.

There is evidently much diversity in these animals, in different situations, and under different circumstances, which in this, as well as in all other sorts of live stock, should be particularly noticed by the breeder, keeper, and farmer, in order that he may have a good breed, which will constantly pay better than an inferior kind. Like most other descriptions of farm animals, they, in some measure, require to be adapted to the nature of the keep, and the circumstances of the management under which the farm is conducted. They should constantly possess, as much as possible, the chief marks and properties of good hogs, which are those of the form or shape, the nature of the ears, and quality of the hair. The pendulous, hanging-down, or lop ear, and the coarse harsh hair, indicate largeness of size and thickness of skin; while erect or prick ears show the size to be smaller, but the animals more quick in feeding. Smooth, soft-haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates and places.

These animals have been stigmatized by many who seem to know but little of their real nature or habits, with being extremely filthy, and of an impure nature; but the fact is the very contrary; as they are particularly fond of cleanliness in every thing, though they may, like animals of the cattle kind, sometimes indulge, in hot weather, in wallowing in miry, dirty, and stagnated waters, for the purpose of cooling their excessive heat. Their stomachs are well suited by nature to the reception of a great number of substances that are nourishing to them, which, in other circumstances must have been wasted or lost, as the various refuse matters of the dairy, the kitchen, the garden, and the field, as well as some others. The nature of the form of them is extremely well fitted to the manner and habits by which they provide their food, being lower in the make than many animals, with a greater strength and thickness in the neck, the snout, and the length of the head, so as to turn up ground readily in procuring different sorts of roots, and their smell is acute, by which they have the power of readily discovering their proper food. Their natural inactivity and heaviness render them capable of speedily taking on flesh and fat, which is so laid on as to form a thick and regular lair on the surface of the flesh towards the skin. These animals seem to have a foreboding or sort of fear of bad weather setting in, as before which they are restless; and in the time of high winds are often much disturbed, running about in a hurried manner, and screaming very disagreeably, at the same time carrying straws in their mouths to their habitations, and preparing, as it were, against such storms and impending bad states of the weather.

The flesh of these animals, especially in the tamed state, is very fine and wholesome, being easy of digestion. It is, of course, of very general use in many different ways; and for salting it has many advantages, as it takes the salt better and more readily; it keeps longer than most other sorts of meat, and consequently, is of vast utility for shipping and various other uses.

Swine are capable of living to the age of twenty or thirty years; but this circumstance can rarely or ever be ascertained in this country as they are mostly killed while young. In the ordinary management of swine, sows, after they have had two or three litters of pigs, are generally killed; but no breeder should part with one whilst she continues to bring large litters, and rear them with safety, although custom often induces the farmer to kill such sows, and to substitute others of not perhaps half the value in their places.

The characteristic distinctions of the hog, as given by naturalists, are, that there are four front teeth in the upper jaw, which are converging. In the lower jaw, six, which are projecting or prominent. Two canine teeth or tusks in the upper jaw, which are rather short; in the lower jaw two long, exerted or standing out. The snout truncated, prominent, and moveable. The feet, for the most part, cloven. It is a sort of animal, in some points, of an ambiguous nature, being allied to the *pecora*, or cattle, by its cloven hoofs; and to the *fera*, or wild beasts, in some degree, by its teeth, yet differing widely from both in many respects. It is consequently, supposed by some, to form at once a link between the cloven-

footed, the whole-footed, and the digitated quadrupeds.

It is asserted by some naturalists, that swine are not indigenous to these islands, but probably without sufficient authority; they are no longer found wild either in this country or in France.

THE GARDENER.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, June 28, the following articles were exhibited:

By Mr. Thomas Dorsey, three very fine flat Dutch Cabbages.

By Mr. Caleb Whittemore, two quarts red monthly Raspberries, very fine.

By Mr. Samuel Feast, red bush and red running Alpine Strawberries.

Mr. J. B. Bastian, three varieties of Gooseberries.

Several very fine Boquettes of Flowers were presented by Mr. S. Feast, Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Waters, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bastian.

[From the Gardener's Magazine.]

REMARKS ON THE CAUSE OF CURL IN POTATOES.

By a Denbighshire Gardener.

SIR,—Since my last letter, inserted in your Magazine (Vol. III. p. 19.) I have paid much attention to discover the cause of curl in potatoes. I am now convinced that it is occasioned by the depredations of a small worm. In the presence of several witnesses, and at different times, I took up rows of potatoes; some were curled, others not: on the healthy plants not a worm could be found, but upon every one of the diseased plants I invariably found them. They lodge at the bottom of the stem, which, for an inch or more, is changed from its natural, to a pale unhealthy, colour; the ascent of the sap is obstructed, and the leaves, not having a due supply, are deformed and diminutive. In examining the cut of the potato I discovered a small hole, which probably was the place where the egg had been laid, and where the worm was bred; and, I suppose, as soon as the set became soft, the insect found its way to the stalk, where its damage is so visible.

If, then, this be the cause of the disease (and I beg to repeat that I have no doubt of it myself,) I have now to offer an opinion as to how it happens that potatoes taken up before they are ripe escape the attack, while those which are fully ripe are liable. On this point my own mind is satisfied that it can only arise from the difference in the quality of the sap, contained in a ripe and in an unripe tuber; the former is preferred, while the latter is rejected, by the parent insect. It is now confirmed by experience, and has been a rule in practice, to prefer unripe sets to fully ripe ones as a preventative where the curl is dreaded; and this, I can aver, it has constantly proved in my own practice, and therefore I can confidently recommend its adoption to every cultivator of the potatoe.

Besides being a security against the curl, the use of unripe sets has, as I mentioned in a former letter, an advantage of incalculable value to all who either cultivate potatoes, or to whom they

are a necessary of life. To the cottager, to the serving or commercial gardener, and to the agriculturist, the obtaining of a crop *a month or six weeks earlier* is a result of great importance, and, one would think, only requires to be known, to be universally followed.

At some future opportunity I shall beg to trouble you with some observations on the culture of the strawberry, which may not, I flatter myself, be unworthy of the attention of your readers.

I am, Sir, &c.

A DENBIGHSHIRE GARDENER.

April 10, 1828.

Note by Mr. Main.—It is now near forty years since it was discovered, that a waxy set of a partly ripe potatoe was less liable to curl than a mealy one. This fact pointed out the propriety of obtaining sets from black or moorland districts, where it is necessary to take up the crop before the tubers are thoroughly ripened. This change of seed, as they are called, being attended with success, suggested the idea, and induced the expedient, of taking up the potatoes intended for the next year's sets before they were ripe, and hardening them by exposure to sun and air, to fit them to be stored safely. Many conflicting opinions have been stated respecting the cause of the curl, as well as on the rationality of the means taken to prevent it. Mr. Knight deems the property of mealiness an over-maturity of the plant, and therefore seems to conclude, that a perfectly healthy plant can hardly be expected from a mealy set. Others, with much more reason, have supposed the curl to be an endemic attack, happening in any district a certain number of years after the introduction of the potatoe, from neglecting to change the kind, or some atmospherical influence not easily accounted for. The history of the plant shows that the curl is only a local and temporary disease; and many districts formerly subject to it, as the neighborhood of London, for instance, are now free from its ravages, without any care in preparing the sets, or other precaution, save only in an occasional change of seed-sets. If, however, "A Denbighshire Gardener" is correct as to the fact (and there is no reason to suppose the contrary,) it may be supposed the depredators are migratory (no uncommon thing,) and his account does not, therefore, militate against the popular history of the disease. It is hoped that he will continue his observations on this curious circumstance, and endeavour to detect the perfect insect, which he may do, by placing a small part of the stem containing the worm under a wine glass, and watching its transformation.

EASY WAY TO PRESERVE FRESH FLOWERS.

How may flowers be kept fresh in the house? This is an interesting question at this season. How strange it is that the public have not learnt one simple fact familiar to Botanists! I will tell it to you, Mr. Editor, that you may tell it to the world.

Flowers soon wither after plucking, chiefly because their moisture evaporates; and this cannot be effectually supplied by immersing the stems in water. Sprinkle them with water, and cover them closely with a glass, shade or vessel, and they will keep perfectly fresh for several days. They may stand in a dry place. Let this be

tried by your readers—they will be gratified at the result.

The cover should not be much larger than the flowers, or the moisture will be exhaled. A covered vase may be thus beautified with fresh natural flowers. The cover however, is apt to be covered with moisture within; therefore, when company is expected, it may be temporarily removed, and replaced afterwards. The flowers should then be sprinkled anew.

If greens, and even vegetables were wet and covered quite closely, they might be brought to market in much better condition, and from a greater distance, especially if sheltered from heat. Spinnage, asparagus, cucumbers, &c. if you put into light boxes and moistened, might probably come by canals, vessels, &c. in good order from a great distance.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the *Ohio Farmer*.]

WHITE WASH.—As the citizens of our village have, much to their credit, turned their attention to painting and white washing the out side of their buildings, we insert the following in hopes something may be drawn from it to their advantage on the score of utility and economy.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WHITE WASH.—The basis for both is lime, which must be first slackened with hot water in a small tub or piggin, and covered, to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each recipe are five gallons. Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimed clean; then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added; any coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco White Wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime; slack the same as before; add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet-makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of paris, and

retain its brilliancy for many years, say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior, nothing equal The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

[From Sir Samuel Moreland's *Perpetual Almanac, Ready Reckoner, and Gardener*, published in the reign of Queen Ann.]

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE PURCHASING OF LAND.

First see the land which thou intend'st to buy,
Within the Seller's Title clear to lie;
And that no Woman to it doth lay Claim
By Dowry, Jointure, or some other Name
That may it cumber. Know if bound or free
The Tenure stand, and that from each Feoffee
It be releas'd: That th' Seller be so old,
That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold:
Have special care that it not mortgag'd be,
Nor be entailed on Posterity.
Then if it stand in Statute, bound or no,
Be well advis'd what Quit-rent out must go.
What Custom service hath been done of old,
By those who formerly the same did hold,
And if a wedded woman put to sale,
Deal not with her, unless she brings her Male;
Thy bargain being made, and all this done,
Have special care to make thy Charter run
To thee, thy Heirs, Executors, Assigns,
For that beyond thy life securely binds.
Those things for known, and done, you may prevent
Those things Rash Buyers many times repent.
And yet when you have done all that you can,
If you'll be sure deal with an honest man.

LEISURE HOURS.—In what way can your leisure hours be filled up so as to turn to greater account, than in profitable reading? Young men, do you know how much is depending on the manner in which you spend your leisure hours? Ask the confirmed inebriate where he first turned aside from the path of sobriety, and if his memory be not gone with his reason, he will dwell with painful recollection upon the hours of leisure he once enjoyed. Ask the victim of crime, when he took the first step in his reckless career, and he will remind you of the leisure hours he enjoyed in his youth. On the other hand, do you see a man who was once in the humble walks of life, now moving in a sphere of external usefulness? He husbanded his leisure hours. Multitudes whose names look bright in the constellation of worthies, owe their elevation to the assiduity with which they improved the interval of leisure they enjoyed from the pursuit of the plough, the awl, or the anvil. They substituted the study of useful books for those trifling amusements which insidiously lead the unwary into the paths of profligacy and vice.

One pint of water converted into steam, fills a space of nearly 200 pints, and raises the piston of a steam engine, with a force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed and appear as a pint of water.

CATCHING MOLES IN THE NECK OF A BROKEN BOTTLE.—Take two common beer bottle necks, set them in the burrow with their wide ends outermost, facing the hole both ways; make them firm with a couple of sticks to each, crossing each other over the bottle necks, close to their widest ends; exclude light and air by a piece of turf or the like, and the trap is set. The mole, coming to the bottle-neck, finds the way plain, and squeezes herself in. She would get through, were she able to hold her hind feet on the glass to push her head and fore legs through; but here she fails, and is generally found squeezed in so hard that a stick is wanted to force her out. This mode of snaring was practised, if not invented, by a farmer in Banffshire in the early part of the seventeenth century; and it is likely that, though it might then have been generally known there, it has since been lost sight of in the adoption of less simple though more portable snares. By this means the poorest cottager might ensnare this unwelcome guest in his garden, whilst he might not be able to spare either his pence to buy, or his time to make, any other trap.—*Adolescentulus.*

OVERSEER'S WORK.—“To have a place for every thing—to keep every thing in its place—and to do every thing in its proper time”—is the constant duty of an overseer. Where every thing is left hither and thither, every time a tool or implement is wanted, more time is lost perhaps in looking for it than the thing is worth. And unless every thing is done at its proper time, it is either done improperly, or may be, not done at all.

Keep all farming utensils, such as carts, wagons, ploughs, harrows, hoes, &c. &c., as much as possible from the weather. A day or two's time spent in erecting sheds for sheltering such articles from the sun and rain, will save in a year or two double the cost of them.

Adapt your crop as far as practicable to the nature of the field, the quality and condition of the soil, &c.—Crops that require to be kept the cleanest from grass, should be planted on the most level ground; while on hill sides where the land is disposed to wash, such crops should be planted or sown as have a tendency to retain the soil.

Adopt the plan of horizontal ploughing and ditching, to retain and conduct off the surplus water obliquely and gradually to the foot of the hill or into the nearest ravine.

Plant and set out live hedges. Try experiments with the different varieties recommended in this work, and send the result to the editor.

In sowing and planting, procure the best seeds you can hear of, and form a comparison in the product with the more common sorts.

Try different breeds of animals, and raise from the best.

Large Calf.—On the 18th inst. a cow belonging to Col. Shafer, of Hackerstown, in this county, brought forth a calf which weighed 99½ pounds before it was a day old. It is of the Durham breed.—*Lan. Dem.*

In serpents and fish, both jaws are moveable.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Norfolk Thin Rind Hogs, a letter from Wm. K. Townsend, Esq.—Lucerne, a letter from J. Cockey, Editorial remarks on—Lane's Horse Power and Threshing Machine—Profits of the Dairy compared with that of fattening Cattle—Locusts—Insects—Liquid Manure—Bones Manure—Dickson's Live Stock Manager—Hogs & Swine, from the same—Remarks on the Cause of the Curl in Potatoes—Easy way to Preserve Fresh Flowers—Directions relating to the Purchase of Land—Leisure Hours—Water and Steam—Catching Moles in the Neck of a Bottle—Overseer's Work—Large Calf—Serpents and Fish—Prices Current—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

[These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.]

	PER.	FROM	TO
BRANDY, Apple,.....	gallon.	\$0 27	\$
Peach,.....	"	75	—
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
BEEF, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	5 75	6 50
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	62	63
White,.....	"	62	63
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	10	14
North Carolina,.....	"	11	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Upland,.....	"	11	14
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	—
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 00	1 25
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,.....	barrel.	6 50	7 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,.....	"	5 00	5 25
" wagon price,.....	"	4 75	—
City Mills, extra,.....	"	5 37	5 50
Do......	"	5 12	5 25
Susquehanna,.....	"	5 25	—
Rye,.....	"	3 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 50	—
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	3 50	—
Orchard,.....	"	3 00	—
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 50	—
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	15 60	16 00
Pressed,.....	100 lbs	90	—
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
LIME,.....	bushel.	30	35
MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,.....	"	4 50	5 00
Domestic,.....	"	5 00	—
OATS,.....	"	31	32
Oil, linseed,.....	gallon.	85	90
Castor.....	"	1 70	1 80
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	1 00
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	3 25	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	71	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 50	5 00
" brown and red,.....	"	4 50	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,.....	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,.....	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	15 00	22 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,.....	"	3 00	4 00
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 20	—
Red,.....	"	1 00	1 05
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	26	—
" in hhd's,.....	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
" wagon price,.....	"	20	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 25	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 60	24 to 26
Full Merino,.....	"	40	50 20 24
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	—	22 24
One half do,.....	"	—	21 22
Common & one fourth Meri. Pulled,.....	"	25	28 18 20
"	"	28	31 18 20

IMPROVED STOCK.

FOR SALE—A full blood Durham improved short horned BULL, two half blood yearling BULLS, also several half and three quarter blood HEIFERS of different ages. These cattle are immediately descended from the stock of the late R. Colling (of England) a celebrated breeder.

Apply to the Editor, or at the farm of the proprietor, near Taneytown, Frederick county, Maryland.

May 30 4t

C. BIRNIE.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.	\$	\$
BACON, hams,.....	pound.	10	—
Shoulders,.....	"	—	9
Middlings,.....	"	—	9
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18	22
Roll,.....	"	14	16
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	15 00	27 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 45	1 50
CHOF RYE,.....	"	1 56	1 62
Eggs,.....	dozen.	9	—
FISH, Shad, trimmed,.....	barrel.	6 37	—
" salted,.....	"	3 87	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1 & 2,.....	"	3 50	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,.....	cwt.	2 57	3 00
Cod, salted,.....	—	—	—
LAMBS, alive,.....	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,.....	quart'r	31	50
LARD,.....	—	8	—
POULTRY, Fowls,.....	—	3 50	—
Chickens,.....	"	—	2 25
Ducks,.....	"	—	—
POTATOES, Irish,.....	bushel.	75	—
New,.....	peck.	50	—
VEAL, fore quarters,.....	pound.	6	—
Hind do,.....	"	8	—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as agent of the Proprietors, for the sale of "Lane's Endless Chain Horse Power, and Threshing Machine," within the state of Maryland, offers for sale the above named implements together or separate. These implements have been used several years in New England and were last season introduced into Maryland. The Horse Power consists of a box or frame, 9 feet long, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and about two feet in breadth, the bottom of which is an iron chain, in the form of a band 15 inches wide, which revolves like an apron around two drums, placed near each end of the box. To the shaft of one of these drums, projecting beyond the side of the box, is attached a wheel of 27 inches diameter, around which a leather band revolves giving motion to the Thresher or any other machine to be moved by it. The motion is communicated to the power by a single horse standing within the box upon the endless chain and by travelling upon it causing it to revolve around the drums, and thus give motion to the machinery. The Horse Power is portable, weighing only about half a ton and occupying no more space than 9 feet by two.

The Thresher is of small size, but very perfect in its construction, and sufficiently strong. When used, it stands by the side of the Horse Power, and is attended by three men. By the use of this apparatus three men with one horse can easily thresh in a day of good wheat from 80 to 100 bushels. If two horses be used alternately, each an hour, more than this can be done with ease. It threshes remarkably clean.

The whole apparatus, is strong and durable, and not liable to get out of order. A winnowing machine can be attached by a band and operate at the same time. This machine is confidently recommended to farmers as a thresher, and the Horse Power to Mechanics to drive various kinds of machinery.

PRICES.—For the Horse Power and Thresher together, with the privilege of the patent right for using them on a farm, two hundred and twenty five dollars. For other uses than threshing grain the Horse Power alone with the patent privilege is furnished for \$150, to \$175, and the Thresher will be sold alone for \$50.

Address, I. I. HITCHCOCK.

American Farmer Establishment.

The PATENT RIGHT privilege for making, using, and vending these implements, in any county in Maryland, except Baltimore City and County, will be disposed of by the subscriber on very liberal terms.

Jy 1

WANTED,

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED, by

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

May 9. American Farmer Establishment.

GRAY OR GAZE HOUNDS.

LAST September, I received from the President of the United States, for the breeding farm of this Establishment, a pair of these very beautiful and powerful animals, which had been sent out to him from Holland, by the American Consul there, and in vol. 15, of the American Farmer, page 233, I published the letter accompanying the very acceptable present. I have now the satisfaction to offer for sale four (female) puppies—their issue. They will be ready for delivery in all the month of July. Price \$20 each.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

TURNIP SPINACH & CABBAGE SEED.

A FULL supply of these seeds of several of the best varieties for summer and fall sowing, now on hand and for sale by

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

Amer. Farm. Estab.

JULY 1 SUPERIOR TURNIP SEEDS.

W M. PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors of the Linnean Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, have all the following varieties of turnips, growing for the inspection of those who desire to view them, and they can in consequence guarantee the excellence and accuracy of their seeds, which they offer in large or small quantities, at very moderate prices to venders and all others.

600lbs Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, of the superior purple top variety.

400lbs Large White Norfolk field, for cattle, &c.

200lbs Large Yellow Bullock, for cattle.

200lbs Fine Yellow Aberdeen, for cattle.

150lbs Yellow flat, for table.

300lbs White flat, for table and cattle.

250lbs White Globe.

250lbs Red top, or Red Round.

100lbs Green Top, or Green Round.

100lbs Long Tankard, or Hanover.

150lbs early white Garden Stone

200lbs. early white Dutch

100lbs early yellow Dutch

100lbs. purple top yellow Scotch

Also, Dale's yellow Hybrid, Yellow Stone, six weeks, Red six weeks or Red Stone, Yellow Maltese, White Swedish, yellow Altringham, Swan's Egg, French Early long, French long Yellow, French black Sugar, Mousetail or six week, Scarisbrook, or Preston Yellow, Frenelus Avinteo, Berlin, or Teltan, &c. the whole forming a complete concentration of the choicest varieties obtainable in foreign countries or in our own.

They have also a most superior collection, comprising every other choice variety of vegetable, field and flower Seeds, most esteemed in European or American gardens, all of which they have likewise growing in specimen beds for inspection. A large number of the choicest varieties are entirely new. Catalogues with prices will be sent to every applicant, and orders executed with the utmost exactitude and dispatch.

N. B. 1000 lbs. superior Provence Lucerne.

June 1 1t

THE COMPLETE FARMER.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at this establishment, price \$1, "The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, containing a Compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture, and Rural Economy. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer." "Agriculture is the art of arts: without it man must be a savage, and the world a wilderness."

June 24

BUCKWHEAT.

THIS article is very scarce and high in price in our market this summer. I have however obtained a small quantity for seed, which I offer to my customers at \$1 50 per bushel.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

In a season like the present when the grass crops are not so abundant as usual, MILLET must be deemed by the farmer an important and eligible substitute. With this view I have procured a small quantity of the seed, which I offer for sale at \$1 50 per bushel.

I have also as usual a full supply of Ruta Baga, white flat and many other kinds of TURNIP SEED, which I believe is of first quality. Also Early French, Early York, Early George, Early Sugarloaf, and sundry other kinds of CABBAGE SEED, which I know to be genuine.

Also, a full and general assortment of GARDEN SEED, including nearly every article in that line.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,